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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 SYLVESTER OWINO and JONATHAN
12 GOMEZ, on behalf of themselves, and all
13 others similarly situated,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 v.

16 CoreCivic, Inc., a Maryland corporation,

17 Defendant.

Case No.: '17CV1112 JLS NLS

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) **FORCED LABOR AND VIOLATION OF THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT, 18 U.S.C. § 1589, et seq.;**
- (2) **FORCED LABOR AND VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT, CAL. CIVIL CODE § 52.5;**
- (3) **UNFAIR COMPETITION, CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq.;**
- (4) **VIOLATIONS OF THE CAL. LABOR CODE;**
- (5) **VIOLATION OF CAL. INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION ORDERS;**
- (6) **NEGLIGENCE; AND**
- (7) **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Plaintiffs Sylvester Owino ("Owino") and Jonathan Gomez ("Gomez")
3 (individually referred to herein as a "Plaintiff" and collectively as the "Plaintiffs"),
4 individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by their
5 undersigned attorney(s), for their complaint against Defendant, CoreCivic, Inc.
6 ("CoreCivic" or "Defendant") files this lawsuit to stop CoreCivic's
7 engagement/implementation of illegal practices and to obtain damages and
8 restitution from CoreCivic for said practices of forcing/coercing detainees to clean,
9 maintain, and operate CoreCivic's detention facilities in violation of both federal
10 and state human trafficking and labor laws. Plaintiffs allege the following based
11 upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own acts, and information and
12 belief as to all other matters, and based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted
13 by and through their attorneys, which includes, without limitation, a review of
14 Defendant's public documents, announcements, and wire and press releases
15 published by and regarding CoreCivic, and information readily obtainable on the
16 internet.

17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 2. This Court has federal question jurisdiction because this case arises out
19 of violations of the federal Trafficking in Victims Protection Act under
20 18 U.S.C. §§ 1589, *et seq.* (the "TVPA").

21 3. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action
22 Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because:

- 23 a. the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and
24 costs;
25 b. the proposed Class consists of more than 100 Class Members; and
26 c. none of the exceptions under the subsection apply to this action.

27 4. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the violations of the
28 California Trafficking in Victims Protection Act, Cal. Civil Code § 52.5

1 (“CTVPA”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (“UCL”), and the California
2 Labor Code and California Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, as well as
3 other state statutory and common law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367
4 (supplemental jurisdiction over pendant state law claims).

5 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because:

- 6 a. CoreCivic is registered to, and in fact does, conduct business in
7 California; and
8 b. CoreCivic has sufficient minimum contacts in California, and
9 c. CoreCivic has intentionally availed itself by participating in the
10 markets within California through the sale and provision of its services.

11 6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because:

- 12 a. Plaintiffs are residents of, and domiciled in, this District,
13 b. Defendant conducts substantial business in this District, and
14 c. a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims alleged
15 herein occurred in this District.

16 **PARTIES**

17 7. Plaintiff Sylvester Owino is a resident of the County of San Diego, in
18 the State of California. Mr. Owino was a civil immigration detainee who worked at
19 CoreCivic's Otay Mesa Detention Center at various times from November 7, 2005
20 through March 9, 2015.

21 8. Plaintiff Jonathan Gomez is a resident of the County of San Diego, in
22 the State of California. Mr. Gomez was a civil immigration detainee who worked at
23 CoreCivic's Otay Mesa Detention Center at various times from June 14, 2012
24 through September 18, 2013.

25 9. Defendant CoreCivic, Inc. is a Maryland corporation with its principal
26 place of business at 10 Burton Hills Blvd., Nashville, Tennessee 37125.

1 **SUMMARY AND COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 10. Plaintiffs are former civil immigration detainees who bring this
3 proposed class action lawsuit on behalf of all civil immigration detainees who were
4 incarcerated and forced to work by CoreCivic, a for-profit corporation engaged in
5 the business of owning and operating detention facilities and prisons from
6 January 1, 2004 to the opt-out date, inclusive (the “Class Period”).

7 11. CoreCivic owns and operates detention facilities around the country,
8 including the Otay Mesa Detention Center, a 1,492 bed detention center located in
9 Otay Mesa, California (the “Otay Facility”). CoreCivic unlawfully forces, coerces,
10 and uses detainees to clean, maintain, and operate their facility. In some instances
11 CoreCivic pays detainees \$1 per day, and in other instances detainees are not
12 compensated with wages at all, for their labor and services. In 2016, CoreCivic
13 reported \$1.79 billion in total revenues.

14 12. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief requiring CoreCivic to implement and
15 maintain policies and practices to comply with all applicable laws and regulations
16 designed to protect human rights, prevent and remedy these types of unlawful
17 trafficking and forced labor practices, and protect detainees' employment rights,
18 well-being and safety, as well as restitution, damages, statutory remedies,
19 disgorgement, and other further relief this Court may deem proper.

20 13. Plaintiffs also seek to recover, *inter alia*, on their own behalf and on
21 behalf of all others similarly situated, the difference between the fair value of the
22 labor or work they performed and what they were paid (*i.e.*, the \$1 per day).
23 CoreCivic violated federal law prohibiting forced labor when CoreCivic forced,
24 coerced, and used Plaintiffs and others to work for no pay, cleaning the “pods” where
25 they were housed, and cleaning, maintaining, and operating other areas of the
26 CoreCivic detention facilities under threat of punishment, including lockdown and
27 solitary confinement.

1 14. Plaintiffs were engaged, suffered, and permitted to work by CoreCivic
2 at, without limitation, the Otay Facility. CoreCivic controlled the wages, hours, and
3 working conditions of Plaintiffs. In the course of their labor and employment by
4 CoreCivic, Plaintiffs and other putative class members, without limitation:

- 5 a. scrubbed bathrooms, showers, toilets, and windows;
- 6 b. cleaned and maintained CoreCivic's on-site medical facility;
- 7 c. cleaned the medical facility's toilets, floors, and windows;
- 8 d. cleaned patient rooms and medical staff offices;
- 9 e. swept, mopped, stripped, and waxed the floors of the medical facility;
- 10 f. washed medical facility laundry;
- 11 g. swept, mopped, stripped, and waxed floors throughout the facility;
- 12 h. washed detainee laundry;
- 13 i. prepared and served detainee meals;
- 14 j. assisted in preparing catered meals for law enforcement events sponsored
15 by CoreCivic;
- 16 k. performed clerical work for CoreCivic;
- 17 l. prepared clothing for newly arriving detainees;
- 18 m. provided barber services to detainees;
- 19 n. ran and managed the law library;
- 20 o. cleaned intake areas and solitary confinement unit;
- 21 p. cleaned and prepared vacant portions of the facility for newly arriving
22 detainees;
- 23 q. cleaned the facility's warehouse; and
- 24 r. maintained the exterior and landscaping of the CoreCivic buildings.

25 15. Detainees who "volunteered" for such work were paid \$1 per day. The
26 foregoing labor and services for which detainees were paid \$1 per day are referred
27 to herein as the "Dollar-A-Day Work." In addition, Plaintiffs and detainees are/were
28

1 only allowed to spend their \$1 per day at the CoreCivic "company store" or
2 commissary.

3 ***CoreCivic's Unlawful Labor and Human Trafficking Practices***

4 16. In addition to the Dollar-A-Day Work, CoreCivic forced and coerced
5 Plaintiffs and members of the putative class, to clean, maintain, scrub, sweep, and
6 mop floors, bathrooms, showers, toilets, and windows for no pay at all, not only in
7 their living areas ("pods"), but also throughout the other interior and exterior areas
8 of CoreCivic's detention facilities by threatening to punish not only those who
9 refused to work, but also other detainees in the pods with confinement, physical
10 restraint, substantial and sustained restriction, deprivation, and violation of their
11 liberty, and solitary confinement, all with the intent to obtain forced labor or services
12 and as punishment for any refusal to work causing Plaintiffs severe mental pain and
13 suffering. The foregoing forced and coerced labor and services under threat of
14 punishment, confinement, physical restraint, and deprivation of liberty for which
15 Detainees were paid nothing at all are referred to herein as the "Forced Labor."

16 17. Defendant paid Plaintiffs and all its other civil immigration detainee-
17 employees one dollar (\$1) per day for Dollar-A-Day Work and nothing at all for
18 their Forced Labor and acted with malice, oppression, fraud, and duress in
19 committing the foregoing acts. As a result of Defendant's violations of the law,
20 CoreCivic was unjustly enriched.

21 ***Federal and State Trafficking Victims Protection Acts***

22 18. As a result of the foregoing, Defendant violated federal law prohibiting
23 forced labor. 18 U.S.C. § 1589. In addition, Defendant violated California law
24 prohibit human trafficking and forced labor. Civ. Code § 52.5. Plaintiffs seek actual
25 damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, treble damages, injunctive
26 relief, and mandatory restitution on their own behalf and on behalf of all Defendant's
27 other similarly situated detainees, as well as attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to
28 18 U.S.C. §§ 1593 and 1595 and Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5(a). Plaintiffs also seeks the

1 greater of treble damages or ten thousand (\$10,000) pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §
2 52.5(b).

3 19. Plaintiffs and the putative class members have suffered, and are
4 continuing to suffer, real-world, actual, concrete harm by, without limitation,
5 Defendant's use of Forced Labor and human trafficking, violations of applicable
6 labor laws and orders, unfair and unlawful business practices, and negligence. The
7 putative class members are presently facing the same imminent real, actual, and
8 concrete harm and injury from CoreCivic's illegal conduct and its failure to redress
9 the harm.

10 20. The total number of civil immigration detainees who were subjected to
11 Defendant's Forced Labor and human trafficking practices, and Defendant's illegal
12 Dollar-A-Day Work practices is currently unknown, but these illegal practices appear
13 endemic to the Core-Civic operations on a California-wide, and indeed a nationwide,
14 scale. However, Core-Civic can provide the information regarding how many civil
15 immigration detainees were subjected to these illegal practices through its solitary
16 confinement and detention logs and also through its business records.

17 21. CoreCivic has been wrongly and unjustly enriched by its use of Forced
18 Labor and human trafficking practices, Dollar-A-Day Work practices, unlawful
19 business practices, and the retention of such revenues and profits resulting therefrom
20 is grossly unfair. CoreCivic should not be allowed to retain the revenues, proceeds,
21 profits and other benefits conferred upon it by Plaintiffs and the putative class
22 members.

23 22. Defendant's unlawful conduct complained of herein constitutes a
24 continuing pattern and course of conduct as opposed to unrelated discrete acts.
25 Defendant's pattern and course of conduct has continued from November 2, 2004 until
26 the present and is a continuing violation since that date. Neither Plaintiffs nor the Class
27 Members were/are aware of or discovered their legal rights or claims, or could have
28 discovered with any amount of reasonable diligence, the true facts regarding their

1 claims until the present. Plaintiffs and the Class Members were/are ignorant of the true
2 facts regarding Defendant's unlawful and illegal acts, and lacked the ability to have
3 earlier discovered the true facts, until the present due to false statements made by
4 Defendant regarding the legality of their False Labor and Dollar-A-Day Work
5 practices. Discovery of the true facts did not actually occur, and could not have
6 occurred, until after any applicable statutes of limitations.

7 ***The For-Profit Detention Industry***

8 23. Throughout the country, undocumented individuals lacking legal
9 permission to enter or remain in the United States are typically brought to a detention
10 facility and placed in removal proceedings in front of an immigration judge. These
11 individuals may include refugees seeking asylum. Individuals detained at the border
12 are only released on a case-by-case basis by the authority of U.S. Bureau of
13 Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") officials.

14 24. ICE uses a combination of publicly and privately owned and operated
15 facilities to detain immigrants. Those in detention include immigrants in the country
16 illegally, asylum seekers, green card holders, and those awaiting immigration hearings
17 (referred to herein as a "detainee" or civil immigration detainee"). Nine (9) of the
18 country's ten (10) largest immigration detention facilities are operated by private
19 companies like CoreCivic, and they hold about two-thirds of the civil immigration
20 detainees in a system that currently keeps more than 31,000 people in custody on a
21 typical day.

22 25. The for-profit civil immigration detention business is worth over \$3
23 billion dollars a year. While some centers are located in border areas, others are far
24 from the border because deportation officers arrest migrants living in the interior of the
25 country as well. Although they have denied lobbying, private prison corporations
26 such as Core-Civic specifically target legislators over immigration "reform." The
27 companies' success in lobbying for immigrant detention has been so successful that
28 by 2015, CoreCivic derived 51% of its revenue from federal contracts.

1 which Defendant has or had a controlling or supervisory interest or control over at
2 all relevant times.

3 33. Plaintiffs satisfy the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy,
4 and predominance prerequisites for suing as representative parties pursuant to Rule
5 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

6 34. Numerosity. The exact number of proposed Class Members is
7 currently not known, but is believed to consist of thousands if not tens of thousands
8 of former or current CoreCivic detainees who have been forced and/or coerced to
9 work, whether for one dollar (\$1) per day or no pay whatsoever, making joinder of
10 each individual Class Member impracticable.

11 35. Commonality. Common questions of law and fact exist for the
12 proposed Class' claims and predominate over questions affecting only individual
13 Class Members. Common questions include, without limitation:

- 14 a. whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members were entitled to the protections
15 of the California labor laws and California Industrial Welfare Commission
16 wage orders;
- 17 b. whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members performed compensable work;
- 18 c. whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members were paid \$1 per day for their
19 labor;
- 20 d. whether forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and the Class Members to perform
21 Forced Labor constitutes a violation of each Class Member's TVPA and
22 CTVPA, human rights, California labor law and California Industrial
23 Welfare Commission wage orders, and other statutory and common law
24 rights as set forth herein;
- 25 e. what monitoring, limiting, and supervisory procedures and practices should
26 CoreCivic be required to implement to ensure ongoing protection of each
27 Class Member's TVPA, CTVPA, California labor law, and other legal rights
28

1 and as part of any prohibitory and mandatory injunctive relief ordered by the
2 Court;

3 f. whether CoreCivic acted deliberately or negligently by unlawfully, without
4 limitation:

5 i. failing to adequately protect Class Members TVPA, CTVPA, and
6 California labor law rights

7 ii. forcing and coercing detainees to perform Forced Labor;

8 iii. failing to follow applicable laws; and

9 iv. failing to maintain adequate monitoring, limiting, and supervisory
10 procedures, policies, and practices; and

11 g. whether Plaintiffs and Class Members may obtain damages, restitution,
12 disgorgement, declaratory, and prohibitory and mandatory injunctive relief
13 against CoreCivic.

14 36. Typicality. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the proposed
15 Class because, among other things, Plaintiffs and Class Members legal claims all
16 arise from CoreCivic's unlawful practices, and Plaintiffs and Class members
17 sustained similar injuries and statutory damages as a result of CoreCivic's uniform
18 illegal conduct.

19 37. Adequacy. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
20 the Class. Their interests do not conflict with Class Members' interests and they
21 have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex and class action
22 litigation to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the Class. In addition to
23 satisfying the prerequisites of FRCP 23(a), Plaintiffs satisfy the requirements for
24 maintaining a class action under FRCP 23(b)(2) and (3).

25 38. Common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions
26 affecting only individual Class Members and a Class action is superior to individual
27 litigation because:

28

- 1 a. the amount of damages available to individual Plaintiffs are insufficient to
2 make litigation addressing CoreCivic's conduct economically feasible in
3 the absence of the Class action procedure;
- 4 b. individualized litigation would present a potential for inconsistent or
5 contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to all parties
6 and the court system; and
- 7 c. the Class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and
8 provides the benefits of a single adjudication, economy of scale, and
9 comprehensive supervision by a single court.

10 39. In addition, Class certification is appropriate under FRCP Rule
11 23(b)(1) or (b)(2) because:

- 12 a. the prosecution of separate actions by the individual Members of the
13 proposed Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication
14 which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for CoreCivic;
- 15 b. the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create
16 a risk of adjudications with respect to them which would, as a practical matter,
17 be dispositive of the interests of other Class Members not parties to the
18 adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their
19 interests; and
- 20 c. CoreCivic has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the
21 proposed Class, thereby making final injunctive relief or declaratory relief
22 described herein appropriate with respect to the proposed Class as a whole.

23 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Violation of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act**

25 **18 U.S.C. §§ 1589, et seq.**

26 **(On Behalf of the Plaintiffs Individually and the Class)**

27 40. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate by reference the foregoing
28 allegations.

1 41. 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a) of the Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act
2 provides that:

3 “Whoever knowingly provides or obtains the labor or services of a person by any
4 one of, or by any combination of, the following means — (1) by means of force,
5 threats of force, physical restraint, or threats of physical restraint to that person
6 or another person; (2) by means of serious harm or threats of serious harm to that
7 person or another person; (3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law
8 or legal process; or (4) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause
9 the person to believe that, if that person did not perform such labor or services,
that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint,
shall be punished as provided under [18 U.S.C. § 1589] subsection (d).”

10 42. Plaintiffs and Class Members were forced, coerced, and made to
11 perform labor and services, including Forced Labor, for CoreCivic by means of:

- 12 a. force, threats of force, physical restraint and threats of physical restraint;
- 13 b. serious harm and threats of serious harm; and
- 14 c. abuse and threatened abuse of law or legal process to Plaintiffs and the
15 Class Members, and by means of a scheme, plan, pattern, and uniform
16 policy intended to cause Plaintiffs and the Class to believe that, if they did
17 not perform such labor or services, that they would suffer serious harm
18 and/or physical restraint.

19 CoreCivic was unjustly enriched by the unlawful practice of forcing and coercing
20 Plaintiffs and the Class Members to perform uncompensated Forced Labor through
21 human trafficking. By exploiting these unlawful practices CoreCivic materially and
22 significantly reduced its labor costs and expenses, in addition to increasing its
23 profits.

24 43. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are victims of Forced Labor under
25 18 U.S.C. § 1589. CoreCivic committed the illegal and unlawful offense(s) of
26 Forced Labor against the Plaintiffs and the Class Members under
27 18 U.S.C. § 1589, *et seq.* CoreCivic knowingly and financially benefitted from
28 implementing/participating in a venture, plan, scheme, pattern of conduct, and

1 practice CoreCivic knew, or should have known, was unlawful and in violation of
2 Forced Labor laws under to 18 U.S.C. § 1589. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are
3 entitled to, without limitation, the remedies set forth in 18 U.S.C. § § 1593 and
4 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

5 44. 18 U.S.C. § 1593 states:

6 (a) “Notwithstanding section 3663 or 3663A, and in addition to any other
7 civil or criminal penalties authorized by law, the court shall order
8 restitution for any offense under this chapter.”

9 (b)

10 (1) “The order of restitution under this section shall direct the
11 defendant to pay the victim (through the appropriate court
12 mechanism) the full amount of the victim’s losses, as determined by
13 the court under paragraph (3) of this subsection.”

14 (2) “An order of restitution under this section shall be issued and
15 enforced in accordance with section 3664 in the same manner as an
16 order under section 3663A.”

17 (3) “As used in this subsection, the term “full amount of the victim’s
18 losses” has the same meaning as provided in section 2259(b)(3) and
19 shall in addition include the greater of the gross income or value to
20 the defendant of the victim’s services or labor or the value of the
21 victim’s labor as guaranteed under the minimum wage and overtime
22 guarantees of the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq.).”

23 (4) “The forfeiture of property under this subsection shall be
24 governed by the provisions of section 413 (other than subsection (d)
25 of such section) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 853).”

26 (c) “As used in this section, the term “victim” means the individual
27 harmed as a result of a crime under this chapter, including, in the case of
28 a victim who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or
deceased, the legal guardian of the victim or a representative of the
victim’s estate, or another family member, or any other person appointed
as suitable by the court, but in no event shall the defendant be named such
representative or guardian.”

1 45. 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a) states:

2 "An individual who is a victim of a violation of this chapter may bring a
3 civil action against the perpetrator (or whoever knowingly benefits,
4 financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a
5 venture which that person knew or should have known has engaged in an
6 act in violation of this chapter) in an appropriate district court of the
7 United States and may recover damages and reasonable attorneys fees."

8 46. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Class Members respectfully request that
9 the Court issue declaratory relief declaring CoreCivic's practice(s) involving Forced
10 Labor and human trafficking – forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and Class Members to
11 perform labor and services under threat of confinement, physical restraint, substantial
12 and sustained restriction, deprivation, solitary confinement - to be illegal and
13 unlawful.

14 47. Plaintiffs and Class Members request the Court to grant an injunction
15 requiring CoreCivic to cease its unlawful practices described herein and enjoin
16 CoreCivic from forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and the Class Members to perform
17 labor and services under threat of confinement, physical restraint, substantial and
18 sustained restriction, deprivation, and solitary confinement.

19 48. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request the Court to enter an injunction
20 in connection with the foregoing ordering that CoreCivic:

- 21 a. engage a third party ombudsman as well as internal compliance
22 personnel to monitor, conduct inspection, and audit CoreCivic's
23 safeguards and procedures on a periodic basis;
- 24 b. audit, test, and train its internal personnel regarding any new or modified
25 safeguards and procedures;
- 26 c. conduct regular checks and tests on its safeguards and procedures;
- 27 d. Periodically conduct internal training and education to inform internal
28 personnel how to identify violations when they occur and what to do in
response; and

1 e. periodically and meaningfully educate its personnel and detainees about
2 their labor and human trafficking rights through, without limitation,
3 educational programs and classes upon detention, as well as any steps
4 that must be taken to safeguard such rights.

5 49. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages in an amount
6 to be determined at trial. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request the Court enter
7 an order pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a) awarding Plaintiffs and the Class Members
8 compensatory and punitive damages.

9 50. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request this Court to enter an order
10 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1593 awarding Plaintiffs and the Class Members mandatory
11 restitution in addition to the recovery of their reasonable attorneys' fees they are
12 entitled to recover pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

13 51. Plaintiffs and the Class Members also seek pre-and-post-judgment
14 interest and attorneys' fees and costs as allowed by statute and as they are entitled
15 to recover pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

16 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **Violation of the California Trafficking Victims Protection Act**

18 **Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5**

19 **(On Behalf of the Plaintiffs Individually and the California Forced Labor Class)**

20 52. Plaintiffs and California Forced Labor Class Members incorporate by
21 reference the foregoing allegations.

22 53. Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5 - The California Trafficking Victims Protection
23 Act provides, *inter alia*, that:

24 (a) "A victim of human trafficking, as defined in Section 236.1 of the
25 Penal Code, may bring a civil action for actual damages, compensatory
26 damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, any combination of those,
27 or any other appropriate relief. A prevailing plaintiff may also be
28 awarded attorney's fees and costs."

1 (b) "In addition to the remedies specified herein, in any action under
2 subdivision (a), the plaintiff may be awarded up to three times his or her
3 actual damages or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), whichever is greater.
4 In addition, punitive damages may also be awarded upon proof of the
5 defendant's malice, oppression, fraud, or duress in committing the act of
6 human trafficking."

7 54. Cal. Penal Code § 236.1 provides:

8 (a) "Any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another
9 with the intent to obtain forced labor or services, is guilty of human
10 trafficking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for
11 5, 8, or 12 years and a fine of not more than five hundred thousand dollars
12 (\$500,000)."

13 (b) "Any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another
14 with the intent to effect or maintain a violation of Section 266, 266h, 266i,
15 266j, 267, 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, or 518 is guilty of
16 human trafficking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state
17 prison for 8, 14, or 20 years and a fine of not more than five hundred
18 thousand dollars (\$500,000)."

19 55. Cal. Penal Code § 236.1 also provides in relevant part,

20 (g) "The Legislature finds that the definition of human trafficking in this
21 section is equivalent to the federal definition of a severe form of
22 trafficking found in Section 7102(8) of Title 22 of the United States
23 Code."

24 (h) For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

25 (1) "Coercion" includes any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to
26 cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result
27 in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; the abuse
28 or threatened abuse of the legal process; debt bondage; or providing
and facilitating the possession of any controlled substance to a person
with the intent to impair the person's judgment."

(3) "Deprivation or violation of the personal liberty of another"
includes substantial and sustained restriction of another's liberty
accomplished through force, fear, fraud, deceit, coercion, violence,
duress, menace, or threat of unlawful injury to the victim or to
another person, under circumstances where the person receiving or

1 apprehending the threat reasonably believes that it is likely that the
2 person making the threat would carry it out.”

3 (4) “Duress” includes a direct or implied threat of force, violence,
4 danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to cause a reasonable
5 person to acquiesce in or perform an act which he or she would
6 otherwise not have submitted to or performed; a direct or implied
7 threat to destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess any actual
8 or purported passport or immigration document of the victim; or
9 knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or
possessing any actual or purported passport or immigration
document of the victim.”

10 (5) “Forced labor or services” means labor or services that are
11 performed or provided by a person and are obtained or maintained
12 through force, fraud, duress, or coercion, or equivalent conduct that
would reasonably overbear the will of the person.”

13 (6) “Great bodily injury” means a significant or substantial physical
14 injury.”

15 (8) “Serious harm” includes any harm, whether physical or
16 nonphysical, including psychological, financial, or reputational
17 harm, that is sufficiently serious, under all the surrounding
18 circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same
19 background and in the same circumstances to perform or to continue
20 performing labor, services, or commercial sexual acts in order to
avoid incurring that harm.”

21 56. Plaintiffs and Class Members were forced, coerced, and made to
22 perform labor and services, including Forced Labor, for CoreCivic by means of:

- 23 a. force, threats of force, physical restraint and threats of physical
24 restraint;
- 25 b. serious harm and threats of serious harm; and
- 26 c. abuse and threatened abuse of law or legal process to Plaintiffs and the
27 Class Members; and
28

1 d. a scheme, plan, pattern, and uniform policy intended to cause Plaintiffs
2 and the Class Members to believe that, if they did not perform such
3 Forced Labor, that they would suffer serious harm and/or physical
4 restraint.

5 57. Core Civic materially and significantly reduced its labor costs and
6 expenses, and increased its profits, by unlawfully forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and
7 the Class Members to perform uncompensated Forced Labor and human trafficking.
8 Plaintiffs and the Class Members are victims of Forced Labor under Cal. Civ.
9 Code § 52.5. CoreCivic committed the illegal and unlawful offense of Forced Labor
10 against Plaintiffs and the Class Members under Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5. CoreCivic
11 knowingly and financially benefitted from participation in a venture, plan, scheme,
12 pattern of conduct, and practice CoreCivic knew, or should have known, were
13 unlawful and in violation California Forced Labor laws pursuant to Cal. Civ.
14 Code § 52.5.

15 58. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Class Members respectfully request that
16 the Court issue declaratory relief declaring CoreCivic's practice(s) involving Forced
17 Labor and human trafficking – forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and Class Members to
18 perform labor and services under threat of confinement, physical restraint, substantial
19 and sustained restriction, deprivation, solitary confinement to be illegal and unlawful.

20 59. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request the Court to enter an injunction
21 requiring CoreCivic to cease the unlawful practices described herein and enjoin
22 CoreCivic from using Forced Labor by forcing and coercing Plaintiffs and the Class
23 Members to perform labor and services under threat of confinement, physical
24 restraint, substantial and sustained restriction, and solitary confinement.

25 60. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request the Court to enter an
26 injunction in connection with the foregoing ordering that CoreCivic:

- 1 a. engage a third party ombudsman as well as internal compliance personnel
- 2 to monitor, conduct inspection, and audit CoreCivic's safeguards and
- 3 procedures on a periodic basis;
- 4 b. audit, test, and train its internal personnel regarding any new or modified
- 5 safeguards and procedures;
- 6 c. conduct regular checks and tests on its safeguards and procedures;
- 7 d. periodically conduct internal training and education to inform internal
- 8 personnel how to identify violations when they occur and what to do in
- 9 response; and
- 10 e. periodically and meaningfully educate its personnel and detainees about
- 11 their labor and human trafficking rights through, without limitation,
- 12 educational programs and classes upon detention, as well as any steps that
- 13 must be taken to safeguard such rights.

14 61. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages in an amount
15 to be determined at trial. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request the Court enter
16 an order pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5 awarding Plaintiffs and the Class
17 Members compensatory and punitive damages.

18 62. Plaintiffs and the Class Members request the Court enter an order
19 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5 awarding Plaintiffs and the Class Members
20 mandatory restitution. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to recover their
21 reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5(a). Plaintiffs and the
22 Class Members therefor also seek pre-and-post-judgment interest and attorneys' fees
23 and costs as allowed by statute and as they are entitled to recover pursuant Cal. Civ.
24 Code § 52.5(s).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

**(On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Forced Labor Class
and California Labor Law Class)**

63. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by reference.

64. California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) prohibits unfair competition, defined as “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by [California’s False Advertising Law].” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

65. CoreCivic willfully violated, and continues to violate, the "unlawful" prong of the UCL by violating the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1589, *et seq.*, the California Trafficking Victims Protection Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5, and the California labor laws and orders of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, and other applicable statutes and laws alleged herein.

66. CoreCivic willfully violated, and continues to violate, the “unfair” prong of the UCL by gaining unjust profits from “Dollar-A-Day Work” and Forced Labor practices in violation of Plaintiffs and the Class Members' statutorily protected rights.

67. The acts, omissions, and practices of Defendant, as described herein, further constitutes “unfair” and "unlawful" business acts and practices under the UCL in that Defendant’s conduct offends public policy against human trafficking and Forced Labor, and seeks to profit and capitalize on the violations of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' applicable federal and state human and labor law rights.

68. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful and unfair business practices, Plaintiffs and putative Class Members have suffered injury, including but not limited to, monetary loss in connection with their Dollar-A-Day

1 Work and Forced Labor services directly and proximately caused by CoreCivic's
2 unlawful and unfair conduct and business practices, as well as, the violation of their
3 human rights and labor law rights.

4 69. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the California Forced Labor Class Members
5 and California Labor Law Class members are entitled to, and hereby seek, an order
6 of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to conduct business through
7 unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts and practices, and to take corrective action
8 pursuant to Section 17203 of the UCL.

9 70. Plaintiffs and Class Members are further entitled to, and hereby seek an
10 order for disgorgement and restitution of all monies acquired from the sales of the
11 CoreCivic's services which were unjustly acquired through acts of unlawful, unfair,
12 and/or fraudulent competition by CoreCivic, as well as any other further equitable
13 relief this Court may deem necessary, just, and proper under the circumstances.
14 Additionally, Plaintiffs and the Class seek pre-and-post judgment interest and
15 attorneys' fees and costs as allowed by statute. *See e.g.*, Cal. Code of Civ.
16 Proc. § 1021.5.

17 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Failure to Pay Minimum Wage**

19 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1**

20 **& I.W.C. Wage Orders No. 5-2001, 15-20011**

21 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

22 71. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate by reference the foregoing
23 allegations.

24 72. California Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and Industrial Welfare
25 Commission Wage Orders 5-2001 and 15-2001 entitle non-exempt employees to an
26 amount equal to or greater than the minimum wage for all hours worked. All hours
27 must be paid at the statutory or agreed rate and no part of this rate may be used as a
28 credit against a minimum wage obligation.

1 73. CoreCivic did not and does not compensate Detainees, including
2 Plaintiffs and the California Labor Law Class at the minimum wage for all “Dollar-
3 A-Day Work” hours performed.

4 74. As a result of violations of Cal. Labor Code §§ 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and
5 Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders 5-2001, 15-2001 for failure to pay
6 minimum wage, CoreCivic is liable for civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Labor Code
7 §§ 558, 1197.1, and 2698 *et seq.*

8 75. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to, and hereby
9 seek, actual damages, punitive damages, reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs under
10 Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5, pre-and post-judgment interest at the applicable
11 legal rate, and any and all further equitable relief that this Court deems appropriate.

12 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Failure to Pay Overtime Wages**

14 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 204, 510, 1194, and Wage Orders 5-2001, 15-2001**

15 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

16 76. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
17 reference.

18 77. California Labor Code § 510 and the "Hours & Days of Work" Section
19 of the Wage Orders entitles non-exempt employees to one and one-half times their
20 hourly pay for any and all hours worked in excess of eight hours in any work day,
21 for the first eight hours worked on the seventh consecutive day of work in a work
22 week, and for any work in excess of forty hours in any one work week. Employees
23 are entitled to the one and one-half times their hourly pay for any and all hours
24 worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any work day and in excess of eight (8)
25 hours on the seventh (7th) consecutive work day.

26 78. Plaintiffs and Class Members regularly worked in excess of eight (8)
27 hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week without overtime compensation. By
28 failing to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiffs and Class Members, CoreCivic

1 violated and continues to violate Cal. Labor Code §§ 204, 510 and 1194 and Wage
2 Orders 5-2001, 15-2001.

3 79. As a result of CoreCivic's unlawful acts, Plaintiffs and Class Members
4 have been deprived of overtime compensation in an amount to be determined at trial,
5 and are entitled to recovery of such amounts, plus interest thereon, attorneys' fees
6 and costs, under Cal. Labor Code § 1194.

7 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Failure to Provide Mandated Meal Periods**

9 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512, and I.W.C. Wage Orders 5-2001, 15-2001**

10 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

11 80. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
12 reference.

13 81. CoreCivic failed to maintain a policy of providing meal breaks as
14 required by Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 and Wage Orders 5-2001, 15-2001.

15 82. Since at least three years prior to the filing of this action, Plaintiffs and
16 Class Members have worked in excess of five hours and at times ten hours a day
17 without being provided at least half hour meal periods in which they were relieved of
18 their duties, as required by Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Wage Orders 5-
19 2001, 15-2001. *See Brinker Restaurant Corp., et al. v. Superior Court* (2012) 53 Cal.
20 4th 1004, 1040-41 ("The employer satisfies this obligation if it relieves its employees
21 of all duty, relinquishes control over their activities and permits them a reasonable
22 opportunity to take an uninterrupted 30—minute break, and does not impede or
23 discourage them from doing so... [A] first meal period [is required] no later than the
24 end of an employee's fifth hour of work, and a second meal period [is required] no
25 later than the end of an employee's 10th hour of work.").

26 83. Because CoreCivic failed to provide proper meal periods, it is
27 liable to all Plaintiffs and Class Members for one hour of additional pay at the
28 regular rate of compensation for each work day that the proper meal periods

1 were not provided, pursuant to Cal. Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512 and Wage
2 Orders 5-2001, 12-2001, as well as interest thereon, plus reasonable attorneys'
3 fees and costs of suit pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. Code § 1021.5.

4 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Failure to Provide Mandated Rest Periods**

6 **Cal. Labor Code § 226.7 and I.W.C. Wage Orders 5-2001, 15-2001**

7 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

8 84. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
9 reference.

10 85. Since at least three years prior to the commencement of this action.
11 Plaintiffs and Class Members have regularly worked without any rest periods that
12 are required by Wage Orders 5-2001, 15-2001. *See Brinker*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004 at 1029
13 ("Employees are entitled to 10 minutes rest for shifts three and one-half to six hours
14 in length, 20 minutes for shifts of more than six hours up to 10 hours; 30 minutes for
15 shifts of more than 10 hours up to 14 hours, and so on.").

16 86. Because CoreCivic failed to provide proper rest periods, it is liable to
17 Plaintiffs and Class Members for one (1) hour of additional pay at the regular rate of
18 compensation for each workday that the proper rest periods were not provided,
19 pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Orders 5-2001, 152001, as well as
20 interest thereon, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to Cal.
21 Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

22 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **Failure to Furnish Timely and Accurate Wage Statements**

24 **Cal. Labor Code § 226**

25 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

26 87. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
27 reference.

1 88. California Labor Code § 226 requires an employer to furnish its
2 employees with an accurate itemized statement in writing showing, among other things:

- 3 a. all applicable hourly rates in effect during each respective pay period and the
4 corresponding number of hours worked by each respective individual;
5 b. total hours worked by each respective individual;
6 c. gross wages earned;
7 d. net wages earned;
8 e. all deductions;
9 f. inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid;
10 g. the name of the employee and an employee identification or social security
11 number; and
12 h. the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer.

13 89. As a pattern and practice, in violation of Labor Code § 226(a),
14 CoreCivic did not provide Plaintiffs or Class Members with accurate itemized wage
15 statements in writing showing:

- 16 a. all applicable hourly rates in effect during each respective pay period and
17 the corresponding number of hours worked by each respective individual;
18 b. number of hours worked;
19 c. gross wages earned;
20 d. net wages earned;
21 e. all deductions;
22 f. inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid;
23 g. the employee identification or social security number; and
24 h. the address of the legal entity that is the employer.

25 90. As a result of CoreCivic's failure to provide accurate itemized wages
26 statements, Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered actual damages and harm by being
27 unable to determine their applicable hourly rate or the amount of overtime worked for
28

1 each pay period, which prevented them from becoming aware of these violations and
2 asserting their statutory protections under California law.

3 91. CoreCivic has knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Cal.
4 Labor Code § 226(a) and failed to provide a wage statement to Plaintiffs and Class
5 Members.

6 92. Pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 226(e), the Plaintiffs and Class
7 Members are entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars
8 (\$50.00) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred
9 dollars (\$100.00) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not
10 exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00).

11 93. The Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to an award of costs and
12 reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 226(h).

13 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **Failure to Pay Compensation Upon Termination/Waiting Time Penalties**

15 **Cal. Labor Code §§ 201-2031**

16 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

17 94. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
18 reference.

19 95. California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 require CoreCivic to pay all
20 compensation due and owing to Plaintiffs and Class Members immediately upon
21 discharge or within seventy-two hours of their termination of employment. Cal.
22 Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay compensation
23 promptly upon discharge or resignation, as required by §§ 201 and 202, then the
24 employer is liable for such "waiting time" penalties in the form of continued
25 compensation up to thirty workdays.

26 96. CoreCivic willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members who are
27 no longer employed by CoreCivic compensation due upon termination as required
28 by Cal. Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As a result, CoreCivic is liable to Plaintiffs and

1 former employee Class Members waiting time penalties provided under Cal. Labor
2 Code § 203, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

3 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Imposition of Unlawful Terms and Conditions of Employment**

5 **Cal. Labor Code § 432.5**

6 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the California Labor Law Class)**

7 97. Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
8 reference.

9 98. Cal. Labor Code § 432.5 provides that no employer shall require any
10 employee to agree, in writing, to any term or condition which is known by the
11 employer to be prohibited by law.

12 99. CoreCivic requires, as a condition of employment, that Plaintiffs and
13 Class Members sign a written agreement which includes numerous terms that are
14 prohibited by law, including but not limited to agreeing to work for less than
15 minimum wage or without appropriate overtime compensation.

16 100. Provisions of the employment contract, as described above, that
17 Plaintiffs and Class Members were required to sign as a condition of employment,
18 explicitly and unquestionably, violate several provisions of California law and
19 public policy. Upon information and belief, CoreCivic knew that such provisions
20 violated California law and public policy.

21 101. As a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs
22 and Class Members have sustained damages.

23 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Negligence**

25 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the Class)**

26 102. Plaintiffs and the Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
27 reference.

1 103. In engaging Plaintiffs and the Class members to provide labor and
2 services to CoreCivic, CoreCivic owed a duty to exercise reasonable and ordinary
3 care in complying with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and to furnish a
4 safe working place for its employees.

5 104. This duty included, among other things, taking reasonable measures to
6 implement and maintain reasonable procedures to provide a safe working
7 environment and workplace and to protect the rights of Class Members in compliance
8 with applicable law, including, but not limited to procedures and policies:

- 9 a. to supervise, restrict, limit, and determine whether any Plaintiffs and the
10 Class Members were subject to Forced Labor practices by CoreCivic or
11 perform other labor and services under threat of punishment, confinement,
12 physical restraint, and deprivation of liberty;
- 13 b. to notify Plaintiffs and the Class Members of their rights under the TVPA
14 and CTVPA; and
- 15 c. when and how to notify Plaintiffs and the Class Members of CoreCivic's
16 unlawful Forced Labor practices.

17 105. In providing services to the Plaintiffs and the Class, CoreCivic owed
18 them a duty to exercise reasonable care, without limitation in:

- 19 a. adequately providing a safe working environment and workplace;
- 20 b. adequately protecting the rights of Class Members in compliance with
21 applicable law;
- 22 c. prohibiting and adequately ensuring Plaintiffs and the Class Members
23 were not subject to Forced Labor practices;
- 24 d. adequately ensuring Plaintiffs and the Class Members had a safe work
25 environment; and
- 26 e. protecting the rights of Plaintiffs and the Class' under the TVPA and
27 CTVPA from CoreCivic's Forced Labor practices.
- 28

1 106. CoreCivic’ systems, policies, and procedures for adequately ensuring
2 the rights of Plaintiffs and the Class Members under the TVPA and CTVPA were
3 adequately protected were intended to, and did, affect Plaintiffs and the Class
4 Members. CoreCivic was aware that by utilizing Plaintiffs' and the Class Members
5 labor and services, it had a responsibility to take reasonable measures to protect their
6 rights under applicable law.

7 107. The duty CoreCivic owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members to protect
8 their rights under applicable law is underscored by the Federal and California
9 Trafficking Victims Protection Act, which recognizes the importance of preventing
10 the crime of trafficking of a person for forced labor or services.

11 108. Additionally, CoreCivic had a duty to timely disclose to and/or warn
12 Plaintiffs and Class Members of their rights under the TVPA, CTVPA, California
13 labor laws, and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Timely disclosure was
14 necessary and appropriate so that Plaintiffs and Class Members could have, among
15 other things, timely pursued and exhausted available remedies, and undertaken
16 appropriate measures to avoid, prevent or mitigate the violations of their rights under
17 applicable laws.

18 109. There is a very close connection between CoreCivic’s failure to take
19 reasonable measures to provide a safe and lawful work environment and timely
20 disclosure of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' rights and the injury to Plaintiffs and
21 the Class.

22 110. When individuals have their human and labor law rights violated they
23 are at risk for personal, financial, physical, and emotional injury, distress, and
24 damage and need to incur additional costs and expense to protect themselves and
25 seek and obtain redress from such invasions of their legal rights.

26 111. CoreCivic is legally responsible for such unlawful violations of
27 Plaintiffs and the Class Members' human and labor law rights and their right to a
28 safe working environment because it failed to take reasonable measures in

1 connection therewith. If CoreCivic had taken reasonable measures in connection
2 with their employment of Plaintiffs and the Class Members, their legal rights would
3 not have been violated.

4 112. The policy of preventing future harm weighs in favor of finding a
5 special relationship between CoreCivic and the Class. CoreCivic's civil immigration
6 detainees have no choice to but to perform the Forced Labor when and how
7 CoreCivic demands it. If CoreCivic is not held accountable for failing to take
8 reasonable measures to protect the human rights and labor law rights of its detainees,
9 they will not take the steps that are necessary to protect against future invasions of
10 such rights.

11 113. It was foreseeable that if CoreCivic did not take reasonable measures,
12 the human rights and labor law rights of Plaintiffs and Members of the Class would
13 be violated. CoreCivic should have known to take precautions to prevent such
14 abuses.

15 114. CoreCivic breached its duty to exercise reasonable care in providing a
16 safe work environment for, and protecting the human rights and labor law rights of,
17 Plaintiffs and the Class Members by, without limitation:

- 18 a. failing to implement and maintain adequate measures to safeguard
- 19 detainees' rights;
- 20 b. failing to monitor its operations to identify unlawful activity;
- 21 c. requiring and/or allowing Plaintiffs and the Class to work in an unsafe
- 22 environment; and
- 23 d. failing to otherwise prevent human rights and labor law abuses.

24 115. CoreCivic breached its duty to timely warn or notify Plaintiffs and the
25 Class about its unlawful Forced Labor and "Dollar-A-Day Work" practices and
26 programs. CoreCivic has failed to issue any warnings to its current and former
27 detainees affected by these unlawful practices. Additionally, CoreCivic was, or
28 should have been, aware of its unlawful practices as early as November 2, 2004.

1 116. But for CoreCivic’s failure to implement and maintain adequate
2 measures to provide a safe working environment for, and protect the human rights
3 and labor law rights of, Plaintiffs and the Class Members, and its failure to monitor
4 its operations to identify unlawful Forced Labor and Dollar-A-Day Work violations
5 of the labor laws, Plaintiffs' and Class Members' rights would not have been violated
6 and Class Members would not be at a heightened risk of unlawful Forced Labor and
7 other labor law violations in the future.

8 117. CoreCivic’s negligence was a substantial factor in causing harm to
9 Plaintiffs and Class Members, and in violating their human rights and labor law
10 rights. As a direct and proximate cause and result of CoreCivic’ failure to exercise
11 reasonable care and use reasonable measures to provide a safe working environment
12 and safeguard the human rights and labor law rights of Plaintiffs and the Class
13 Members, Plaintiffs and the Class Members were subjected to Forced Labor and the
14 labor law violations set forth herein. Class Members face a heightened risk of such
15 unlawful practices in the future.

16 118. Neither Plaintiffs nor other Class Members contributed to the unlawful
17 conduct set forth herein, nor did they contribute to CoreCivic’s unlawful Forced
18 Labor practices and other labor law violations, nor to the insufficient measures to
19 provide a safe working environment and to safeguard the human rights and labor law
20 rights of Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

21 119. Plaintiffs and the Class Members seek compensatory damages and
22 exemplary damages with pre-and-post judgment interest, the costs of suit, attorneys’
23 fees, and other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

24 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **Unjust Enrichment**

26 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually and the Class)**

27 120. Plaintiffs and the Class Members incorporate the above allegations by
28 reference.

1 121. “Under California law, the elements of unjust enrichment are:
2 (a) receipt of a benefit; and (b) unjust retention of the benefit at the expense of
3 another.” *Valencia v. Volkswagen Grp. of Am. Inc.*, No. 15-CV-00887-HSG, 2015
4 WL 4747533, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2015). *See also, Munoz v. MacMillan*, 195
5 Cal. App. 4th 648, 661 (2011) (“Common law principles of restitution require a party
6 to return a benefit when the retention of such benefit would unjustly enrich the
7 recipient; a typical cause of action involving such remedy is ‘quasi-contract.’”)

8 122. “When a plaintiff alleges unjust enrichment, a court may construe the
9 cause of action as a quasi-contract claim seeking restitution.” *Astiana v. Hain*
10 *Celestial Grp., Inc.*, 783 F.3d 753, 762 (9th Cir. 2015). “Whether termed unjust
11 enrichment, quasi-contract, or quantum meruit, the equitable remedy of restitution
12 when unjust enrichment has occurred “is an obligation (not a true contract [citation])
13 created by the law without regard to the intention of the parties, and is designed to
14 restore the aggrieved party to his or her former position by return of the thing or its
15 equivalent in money.” *F.D.I.C. v. Dintino*, 167 Cal. App. 4th 333, 346 (2008).

16 123. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred non-gratuitous benefits upon
17 CoreCivic by performing “Dollar-A-Day Work” for all hours worked for which
18 CoreCivic would otherwise have had to pay at least the applicable minimum wage
19 or more, thereby significantly and materially increasing CoreCivic's profit margins,
20 and unjustly enriching CoreCivic at the expense of and to the detriment of Plaintiffs
21 and the Class Members.

22 124. CoreCivic’s retention of any benefit collected directly and indirectly
23 from Plaintiffs’ and Class Members' labor and services violated principles of justice,
24 equity, and good conscience. As a result, CoreCivic has been unjustly enriched.
25 Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to recover from CoreCivic all amounts that
26 CoreCivic has wrongfully and improperly obtained, and CoreCivic should be
27 required to disgorge to Plaintiffs and Class Members the benefits it has unjustly
28 obtained.

1 125. CoreCivic accepted or retained such benefits with knowledge that
2 Plaintiffs' and Class Members' human rights and labor law right were being violated
3 for financial gain. CoreCivic has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues
4 and profits from Plaintiffs and Class Members' Dollar-A-Day Work, which retention
5 under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable.

6 126. As a direct and proximate result of CoreCivic's Forced Labor practices
7 and the Dollar-A-Day Work program, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered
8 concrete harm and injury, including, but not limited to, physical and emotional
9 injury, monetary loss in connection with their labor and services provided CoreCivic
10 purchases of services, and the unlawful violation of their human rights and labor law
11 rights, as alleged herein.

12 127. CoreCivic's retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred on them
13 by Plaintiffs and Class Members would be unjust and inequitable. Plaintiffs and Class
14 Members are entitled to seek disgorgement and restitution of wrongful profits,
15 revenue, and benefits conferred upon CoreCivic in a manner established by this Court.

16 128. Plaintiffs and Class Members are further entitled to, and hereby seek,
17 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5, pre-and
18 post-judgment interest at the applicable legal rate, as well as any and all further
19 equitable relief that this Court deems appropriate.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class,
22 request the Court:

23 a. certify this case as a class action on behalf of the Class Members
24 defined above, appoint Sylvester Owino and Jonathan Gomes as Class
25 representatives, and appoint the Law Office of Robert L. Teel as Class counsel;

26 b. award declaratory and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect
27 the interests of Plaintiffs and Class Members;

28

1 c. award injunctive relief as is necessary to protect the interests of
2 Plaintiffs and the Class Members;

3 d. award restitution, damages, treble damages, and punitive damages to
4 Plaintiffs and Class Members in an amount to be determined at trial;

5 e. order disgorgement of CoreCivic's unjustly acquired revenue, profits,
6 and other benefits resulting from their unlawful conduct for the benefit of Plaintiffs
7 and Class Members in an equitable and efficient manner determined by the Court;

8 f. order the imposition of a constructive trust upon CoreCivic such that its
9 enrichment, benefit, and ill-gotten gains may be allocated and distributed equitably by
10 the Court to and for the benefit of Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

11 g. award Plaintiffs and Class Members their reasonable litigation
12 expenses and attorneys' fees;

13 h. award Plaintiffs and Class Members pre- and post-judgment interest to
14 the extent allowable; and

15 i. award such other and further relief as equity and justice may require.

16 **JURY DEMAND**

17 Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

18 Dated: May 31, 2017

/s/ Robert L. Teel _____

19 By: Robert L. Teel

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